

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROBERTSON, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00  
 Daily (without Sunday), Six Months, \$3.00  
 Daily (without Sunday), Three Months, \$1.50  
 Sunday, One Year, \$2.00  
 Sunday, Six Months, \$1.25  
 Sunday, Three Months, \$0.75  
 Weekly, One Year, \$1.00  
 Weekly, Six Months, \$0.60  
 Weekly, Three Months, \$0.35

## OFFICES.

Omaha, The Publishing Building,  
 South Omaha, 15 N. and Twenty-fourth Sts.  
 Council Bluffs, 12 First street.  
 Chicago Office, 121 Chamber of Commerce.  
 New York, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Tribune Bldg.  
 Washington, 187 F. St., N. W.

ALL communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.  
 All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the Business Manager.  
 The Bee Publishing Company.  
 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of March, 1894, was as follows:

1	22,225	17	22,225
2	22,225	18	22,225
3	22,225	19	22,225
4	22,225	20	22,225
5	22,225	21	22,225
6	22,225	22	22,225
7	22,225	23	22,225
8	22,225	24	22,225
9	22,225	25	22,225
10	22,225	26	22,225
11	22,225	27	22,225
12	22,225	28	22,225
13	22,225	29	22,225
14	22,225	30	22,225
15	22,225	31	22,225
16	22,225	32	22,225
17	22,225	33	22,225
18	22,225	34	22,225
19	22,225	35	22,225
20	22,225	36	22,225
21	22,225	37	22,225
22	22,225	38	22,225
23	22,225	39	22,225
24	22,225	40	22,225
25	22,225	41	22,225
26	22,225	42	22,225
27	22,225	43	22,225
28	22,225	44	22,225
29	22,225	45	22,225
30	22,225	46	22,225
31	22,225	47	22,225
32	22,225	48	22,225
33	22,225	49	22,225
34	22,225	50	22,225
35	22,225	51	22,225
36	22,225	52	22,225
37	22,225	53	22,225
38	22,225	54	22,225
39	22,225	55	22,225
40	22,225	56	22,225
41	22,225	57	22,225
42	22,225	58	22,225
43	22,225	59	22,225
44	22,225	60	22,225
45	22,225	61	22,225
46	22,225	62	22,225
47	22,225	63	22,225
48	22,225	64	22,225
49	22,225	65	22,225
50	22,225	66	22,225
51	22,225	67	22,225
52	22,225	68	22,225
53	22,225	69	22,225
54	22,225	70	22,225
55	22,225	71	22,225
56	22,225	72	22,225
57	22,225	73	22,225
58	22,225	74	22,225
59	22,225	75	22,225
60	22,225	76	22,225
61	22,225	77	22,225
62	22,225	78	22,225
63	22,225	79	22,225
64	22,225	80	22,225
65	22,225	81	22,225
66	22,225	82	22,225
67	22,225	83	22,225
68	22,225	84	22,225
69	22,225	85	22,225
70	22,225	86	22,225
71	22,225	87	22,225
72	22,225	88	22,225
73	22,225	89	22,225
74	22,225	90	22,225
75	22,225	91	22,225
76	22,225	92	22,225
77	22,225	93	22,225
78	22,225	94	22,225
79	22,225	95	22,225
80	22,225	96	22,225
81	22,225	97	22,225
82	22,225	98	22,225
83	22,225	99	22,225
84	22,225	100	22,225

Total, 22,225  
 Daily average not circulated, 22,225  
 Sunday, 22,225

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of April, 1894.  
 N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

Now that the South Carolina dispensary act has been declared unconstitutional the question is, where does it leave the liquor traffic in that state?

So far as the number of cases heard and decided is concerned, the supreme court commissioners appear to be earning the money which was appropriated by the legislature for their salaries.

If Christ should come to Chicago he would be pelted with mud by the frenzied Chicago monopoly press and clubbed by the Chicago police because he hadn't money enough to pay for a night's lodging.

The Bee has no space or time to waste upon the brass-collared tin cans that are yelping and howling themselves hoarse at Lincoln and Council Bluffs. Everybody knows that they are barking for another railroad bone.

The army of the employed had no difficulty in securing a spokesman upon the floor of the senate to present their memorial protesting against the passage of the pending tariff bill. The army of the unemployed will have no more difficulty in finding friends in congress.

Eastern railroads are putting on new trains and fast trains for the accommodation of their patrons, while passengers in this part of the country are compelled to travel upon interminable mixed trains. Isn't it about time to restore some of those trains which were taken off about a year ago?

Senator Teller upholds the income tax because, in his opinion, it will be no less easy to collect than the tax on personal property imposed by most of the state governments. Because two different taxes are each inequitable, ineffective and obnoxious is no reason why we should be inflicted with both.

An injunction to prevent a priest from performing the functions of his office opens a new field for the activity of the courts. We shall expect soon to hear of the courts conducting religious exercises through duly appointed officers and issuing writs of mandamus to compel worshippers to attend church.

While the colleges are turning out doctors, lawyers, ministers and dentists galore, the promising and lucrative occupation of the professional receiver is not being given the attention which it merits. A student that will fit young men to perform the duties of a receiver and undertake to secure positions for his graduates is the one institution of learning for which there is a crying demand.

The railroads refuse to make an excursion rate for the members of Kelly's army for fear they might be called to account for breaking the rules of the Western Passenger association. On other occasions, however, their respect for the rules of the Western Passenger association does not deter them from violating them without the slightest justification. It depends upon whose ox is gored.

The people are patiently waiting for a decision from the supreme court of this state upon the constitutionality of the law requiring the state treasurer to invest the idle money in the school fund in interest-bearing state warrants. An adverse decision cannot make the law any more of a dead letter than it has been since its enactment, while a decision upholding the validity of the law may be the means of saving to the taxpayers a considerable sum which now goes to benefit private persons.

There are railroad organs, railroad editors and railroad preachers. They all worship at the same shrine and all sing the same old tune of abject subservience to corporate greed and autocratic domination. No matter how stupid a blunder a railroad magnate may commit, however brutal a corporation larceny may act toward the impoverished, they always fawn and flatter and praise their masters and overseers. From the railroad press as well as from the railroad nupt the nation's ears down upon the heads of the industrial army. In the eyes of these subsidized lickspittles of wealth and power poverty is a great crime and mendacity an unpardonable sin.

In bringing in a verdict for damages against the state oil inspector, who passed inferior oil whose explosion resulted in serious loss by fire, an Iowa jury sets a precedent that may have important bearings upon the state inspection of dangerous products. If an inspector is to be liable civilly for his inefficiency or neglect in the performance of his duties he will have a powerful incentive given him to exercise every possible care. It is in effect makes his certificate a guarantee against loss to any one who relies upon it. On the other hand, it is liable to compel state inspectors to quit office poorer than when they entered. If such suits become common an inspectorship will not have its former attractions for office seekers.

## AN EGREGIOUS BLUNDER.

During the past few days the railroad managers hereabouts and across the river, hawking the Union Pacific officials, seem to have all lost their heads. Will anybody connected with the Iowa railroads explain why they have abandoned their regular passenger traffic and mail service in and out of Council Bluffs? Will any rational man explain why the Milwaukee railroad destroyed its own tracks east of Weston and forced its Nebraska-bound passengers to go by the way of Missouri Valley and Blair? Will anybody connected with the Burlington road furnish any excuse for the notice served on the mayor of Omaha and the commissioners of Douglas county that they were expected to protect the roadway and properties of that company from mob violence when there was not the remotest threat from any quarter against the Burlington?

The only rational interpretation of the singular conduct of the railway officials must be that there was a concerted plan to bring on a conflict with Kelly's army and the exasperated working people that would justify a call upon the regular army. If this is not the correct version, why was the Iowa militia brought to Council Bluffs before Kelly's army reached there? The railroad managers certainly did not expect two companies of big militia to overpower and disband 1,600 Pacific coast veterans. Manifestly the militia was simply to play the part of the arena to get the animal enraged and bring him face to face with a red-cloaked matador and his deadly blade. When the boys with their steel toothpicks had prodded some of Kelly's men then the call for regulars would have been in order.

Fortunately for the railroads and the country this plan of campaign flashed in the pan. A bloody conflict at Council Bluffs would have been the signal for violent outbreaks throughout the city and might have precipitated a civil war.

It is simply incomprehensible that men charged with grave responsibilities, as are railroad officials, should commit such an egregious blunder. The move of Kelly's men by wagon train has averted the peril for the time being, and if his example is followed by other industrial bodies there will be no further danger of collision between workmen and the military.

**FARM LABOR IN DEMAND.**

Both in the east and in the northwest there is reported to be an active demand for farm workers which is not being met. An eastern paper says that in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some other states of that section the demand for farm labor is much greater than the supply. In New York newly arrived immigrants who cannot speak a word of English are engaged gladly for farm service, while able-bodied Americans are vainly hunting work in the city. The farmers in portions of the northwest are also complaining that they cannot get sufficient help. Men are needed to begin the spring operations and the existing character of farm work. To one kind is not uncommon in years of prosperity when labor is everywhere well employed, but it seems almost incredible that it should be heard now with a vast army of men out of work and suffering more or less privation and hardship. Especially is this most strange that such a complaint should be heard in the east, where the proportion of unemployed labor is larger than elsewhere.

The explanation is probably to be found in the unattractiveness of farm life to most men who have been reared in a city and the exacting character of farm work. To one used to the life and bustle of the city the quiet and uneventful farm life has no charm, and when the requirement is that he must labor twelve or fourteen hours a day at uneventful work most men will endure extraordinary privation sooner than go on a farm. It is easy to say that a man needing work who would refuse an offer to do farm labor would be a fool and forfeit all claim to sympathy, but the fact is that a great majority of men will do just this, and, moreover, will prefer the most menial employment in the city to going into the country to work. There is no more healthful labor than that on the farm, but it is hard, and particularly so to those who are not used to it, and then when it is done there is little to cheer the satisfactory explanation of the difficulty under present conditions, which is that the farmers east and west find in obtaining the help they need. Of course if the farmers were able to secure all the labor they required at once the relief would only be temporary, but it would none the less be highly beneficial to all concerned.

## REMOVALS FROM CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Whether or not the civil service law protects persons appointed under it against removal for political reasons is a question which the supreme court of the District of Columbia has been called upon to decide. Last August a clerk named Gaddis was dismissed from the classified service as Treasurer department and he now asks the court for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to reinstate him, on the ground that he was removed for political reasons, contrary to the civil service law. It appears that Gaddis entered the government service as the result of a civil service examination in 1884 and was several times promoted as the reward of faithful and efficient work. Finally he was detailed as an examiner under the Civil Service commission, where he showed ability that invited the hearty commendation of the commission. There had never been any question as to his efficiency and faithfulness, but he was known to be an ardent republican. The present register of the treasury, to whose office Gaddis belonged, had received information that when the republicans came into office in 1889 he had been active in helping to bring about that result, and for that reason it was proposed to dismiss him. According to affidavits Gaddis was not dismissed, but that if he would say he was a democrat he would be retained in office, though reduced in grade. He replied to this that it would be impossible for him to belie his well known convictions, and soon after he was dismissed from the service by direction of Secretary Carlisle.

This will prove an interesting test case, not alone to the thousands of clerks in the government classified service, but to every one who has any concern regarding the value of the civil service law. The common understanding is that persons who are in the government service in pursuance of the requirements of that law are secure in their positions so long as they properly perform their duties. In the civil service examinations no question is asked regarding politics or religion, and the presumption is that when appointments are made from the eligible list there is no inquiry respecting the politics of appointees. It is undoubtedly the intent of the law that no such inquiry shall be made, and this being so it seems entirely clear that no subsequent reference to the politics of a clerk in the classified service can properly be made, unless in the case of "pernicious activity" in politics, which is a

violation of the law. Manifestly if the civil service statute does not give complete protection to those appointed under it from removal for political reasons it is of no value, because it is an easy matter to trump up a charge of political activity, as is alleged to have been done in the case of Gaddis, and with every change in the political character of the administration it would be possible to make wholesale dismissals for political reasons. Thus the law would fall of its prime purpose, which is to divorce a large part of the government service altogether from politics.

It is extremely probable that the case of Gaddis is but one of many similar in character that have happened under the present administration. It is not to be doubted that other removals from the classified service have been made solely for political reasons, though some other cause may have been alleged. Evasion of the law in this way is as much a means of evasion as it can be practiced by those having the power of removal without much risk, since those dropped from the service rarely take any steps for redress. If Gaddis shall be successful, however, in his demand for reinstatement persons removed hereafter for what they believe to be purely political reasons will demand the protection which the law is presumed to give.

## ENGLAND AND SILVER.

The attitude of England toward silver is regarded by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as justifying steps by the British government to compelling the British government to change or modify its position. His proposition, submitted to the senate a few days ago, is that this country shall impose retaliatory and discriminating duties on imports from Great Britain and its colonies into the United States, until that country joins with this for the coinage of silver. Coming from so able and scholarly a man as the junior senator from Massachusetts, this is certainly a most remarkable proposition, and it need hardly be said that there is not the slightest probability of its adoption by congress. Such a game as Mr. Lodge proposes two can play at, and nothing could be more certain than that England would meet our policy of discrimination with something of a like character, interests as the proposed policy would be to hers. A tariff war would inevitably result, and in such a conflict England would not be the sole loser. Just what course she would probably pursue cannot readily be foreseen, but that she would not submit to the discrimination suggested without some effort to retaliate is not to be doubted.

The United States could not afford to inaugurate an unfriendly contest of this kind in the interest of silver, assuming that it would result in forcing England to change its position toward the white metal. That position toward the wheat and meat markets of the United States; it takes most of our cotton, and it is a large buyer of our meats and other products. The English market is the best of all for American securities. In short, in all respects our trade with England is on a vastly larger scale than with any other country, and it would be profoundly folly to impair it by any such legislation as the Massachusetts senator proposes. As to the silver, there is reason to believe that the British government may be induced to modify its position without recourse to any policy of compulsion. There are signs of the growth of a more favorable sentiment toward the white metal among those who have heretofore persistently refused to give it any recognition, and the conditions are a nature to promote this sentiment. England's financial and commercial relations with the silver standard countries will compel her sooner or later to give more consideration to silver.

The conference to be held in London early next month will in all probability produce a decided effect in favor of silver, and may prove to be the beginning of a powerful movement there in the interest of bimetalism.

## WAGE EARNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

In this connection it is proper to say that the present and prospective position of the Union Pacific is regarded by experts as a disastrous state of affairs. The business in a large majority of the territory traversed by the system is poor, that the outlook for substantial improvement in traffic is doubtful, and that the recent order of the United States court compels it to pay a wage scale to employees that is only just a wage scale, and not a remuneration at all. It is further stated that it was the high ratio of operating expenses that made a receivership necessary for the road.

## This is the Chicago correspondent of the New York Evening Post refers to the wage situation on the Union Pacific as compared with the situation on other western railroads. He further congratulates the officials of these other roads that they can combine to reduce the wages of their employees without being "hampered by orders of United States judges."

There is little prospect of a victory for the men. It will, however, show the power of the new organization as against the brotherhood of the railroads, and will tend to enter into agreements with its members, if it can be held together. Whether it shall wield such an influence over the railroad managers as the brotherhood has never been known to exercise, it is certain that with two organizations working against each other the railroads will be less subject to dictation by the train.

## Cleveland's Popularity on the Coast.

A procession of the unemployed passed through the streets a day or two ago with banners that read "Cleveland is growing fatter, but the workman is growing leaner." At a place of amusement in this city a mild joke, which is always received with applause, is that Cleveland is growing fatter, and the workman is growing leaner. The joke is a good one, and it is a pity that the joke is not a reality. The workman is growing leaner, and the joke is a good one, and it is a pity that the joke is not a reality.

## An Important Decision.

Judge Nott's ruling giving the president ten days in which to approve bills after they are passed by congress is a most important decision. It is a decision that will have a great effect upon the future of the country. It is a decision that will have a great effect upon the future of the country. It is a decision that will have a great effect upon the future of the country.

was greater than that of the stockholder or bondholder, who in many instances has given no fair equivalent for his claim. In his view the existing wages are not disproportionate to the earnings. If the fixed expenses of the capital account were reduced to a fair rate upon the actual value of the investment in the road the earnings, even in these dull times, would without difficulty meet the present operating expenses, pay interest and dividends and leave a wide field for the introduction of lower rates. The prospective position of the Union Pacific may be discouraging to railway experts, but it is discouraging because of the huge amount of outstanding bonds and stock for which there is nothing but a fictitious backing. If the receivers succeed in squeezing the water out of this inflated capitalization they can forego scaling down the wages of the employees.

That little discourse indulged in by Judge Woolson when sentencing the bond investment swindlers on Tuesday last would have been a shock to the old-time common law judges from which they would with difficulty have recovered. The judge explained as one of his reasons for administering comparatively light sentences to the culprits that at the time they were committing their offenses the legal points involved by the bond investment swindles had not yet been decided in court. Only after they had become involved in the undertaking was the first decision handed down authoritatively stamping the business as fraudulent and in the nature of a lottery. Therefore, according to Judge Woolson, these men could not be presumed to have known that they were violating the law. This is an interesting novel doctrine. The old theory of the common law was that the law was always the same, although judicial interpretation might change. If the court reversed the decision of another court the latter had simply made a mistake in dealing out justice, which persisted one and the same from time immemorial. Not only was every offender presumed to know the law, but he was also presumed to know whether the courts had made mistakes in applying it, and it would have been rashness itself to attempt to excuse an act by appealing to one of these mistaken decisions that declared that act perfectly legitimate. Judge Woolson's position demolishes the theory that every one is presumed to know that a court may go back on the precedents before it.

When populist governors called out the militia in Colorado and Kansas on trivial provocations The Bee, in common with the republican press of the whole country, pronounced their action as ill-timed and ill-advised. When a republican governor of Iowa calls out the militia before any resistance has been offered to the enforcement of law by civil authority we cannot consistently refrain from pronouncing his action as ill-timed and ill-advised. If a republican governor would to be consistent, they should either express their disapproval of the Iowa militia or keep still. They cannot make rational people believe that what is impolitic and improper on the part of a populist is right and proper when done by a republican.

Blamark is of the opinion that there is no imminent danger of European war because the various nations are not nearly so busy following new inventions in improved armaments to indulge in hostilities at the present time. We must, therefore, look upon the inventor of deadly instruments of war as the most powerful factor in preserving peace. If he can only continue to launch new inventions of this kind upon the world, one after the other in rapid succession, he may be able to secure to us a state of perpetual peace. The inventor is the messenger of peace.

## The Road to Salvation.

New York Sun.  
 Kill the income tax and save the democracy! No surrender to socialism!

## Shaving Medicated Coin.

Philadelphia Inquirer.  
 A queer story comes from Savannah about the refusal of the mint officials in this city to redeem a slightly soiled silver dollar at more than its bullion value. The coin was a specimen of the new dollar, slightly soiled, and the officials refused to take it. It is said, remedied only 4 cents as its value. As a specimen of the new dollar, it is said, it is worth only 4 cents as its value. As a specimen of the new dollar, it is said, it is worth only 4 cents as its value.

## A Reactionary Party.

Globe-Democrat.  
 This latest of its reactionary exploits only serves to emphasize the condition of its nature and its course as a political organization. It is a party that is not only a party of reaction, but a party of reaction. It is a party that is not only a party of reaction, but a party of reaction.

## Are They at War?

Louisville Courier-Journal.  
 There is little prospect of a victory for the men. It will, however, show the power of the new organization as against the brotherhood of the railroads, and will tend to enter into agreements with its members, if it can be held together. Whether it shall wield such an influence over the railroad managers as the brotherhood has never been known to exercise, it is certain that with two organizations working against each other the railroads will be less subject to dictation by the train.

## Cleveland's Popularity on the Coast.

A procession of the unemployed passed through the streets a day or two ago with banners that read "Cleveland is growing fatter, but the workman is growing leaner." At a place of amusement in this city a mild joke, which is always received with applause, is that Cleveland is growing fatter, and the workman is growing leaner. The joke is a good one, and it is a pity that the joke is not a reality. The workman is growing leaner, and the joke is a good one, and it is a pity that the joke is not a reality.

## An Important Decision.

Judge Nott's ruling giving the president ten days in which to approve bills after they are passed by congress is a most important decision. It is a decision that will have a great effect upon the future of the country. It is a decision that will have a great effect upon the future of the country. It is a decision that will have a great effect upon the future of the country.

## THE INDUSTRIAL "ARMIES."

Philadelphia Press. The industrial army idea has ceased to be a joke.  
 The "army of the unemployed" now on its way from Council Bluffs ought to be dispersed among the farms of Iowa to eat three square meals a day and help the spring plowing.

Chicago Herald. The Coxeyites have been mildly quiet and law-abiding. If Jackson had kept his hands off the Commonwealths would probably have been out of the state by this time. His interference has stirred up a turmoil, get the railroads into a bad humor, caused the citizens of Council Bluffs great expense and trouble, and kept Kelly's followers from pursuing their march. He would be proud of himself.

Chicago Record. It is probably true that if Coxey's "army" were twice its present size every man in it could have found work in the Commonwealths. It is a pity that it is not so. It is a pity that it is not so.

Philadelphia Press. Those who are not of the various industrial armies know full well there is no work in Washington for even 100 men, and what is more, they know that congress can and should do nothing under the circumstances. And yet the armies are allowed to move along just as if all as well as themselves were afflicted with the same delusions. People who play with fire should not wonder if they get burned.

Chicago Herald. General Kelly, commanding the western division of the Commonwealth army, is from all accounts, a sensible man. He is credited with good intentions and praiseworthy motives. He believes that the Coxey movement is for the best interests of the country, and he is giving his time and his money to the cause. He is a man who is not afraid to stand up for his beliefs, and he is a man who is not afraid to stand up for his beliefs.

Chicago Herald. These are phenomena which merit thoughtful attention. A movement which has enlisted such enthusiastic support from the class in American society is not to be checked by shallow ridicule or apologetic epithets. No good roads may come from the suffering of the unemployed. As an impressive object lesson, however, the crusade is likely to have its effect on the thought of the people.

Chicago Times. The band of marchers known as Kelly's army affords good illustration of the esteem in which this movement is held by the people. It is a movement which is not only a movement, but a movement. It is a movement which is not only a movement, but a movement.

Denver Republican. All the western railroads should follow the wise example of the Union Pacific and provide means of transportation for the members of the industrial army who may desire to go east. By doing so they would remove an element of possible danger to their own and other property, and at the same time help the indigent men who are in the west to reach the east. The railroads should be encouraged to do this, and they should be encouraged to do this.

Chicago Record. After the armies led by Coxey, Jones, Kelly and Frye have "taken Washington," what then? Will the privates remain in the capital city, scattered through the streets? Small Boy—Captain, I am still with you now and are traceable plainly to you. For eight weary months you have been rolling and talking "nuth the gawgaw" beautiful dome. So please give the people a much-needed rest.

Oh, congress, please congress, adjourn and go home; the knell of your party has struck. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but you elchly have brought us back to the old times. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but you elchly have brought us back to the old times. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but you elchly have brought us back to the old times.

## An Open Letter.

Boston Advertiser.

Oh, congress, please congress, adjourn and go home; the knell of your party has struck. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but you elchly have brought us back to the old times. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but you elchly have brought us back to the old times. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but